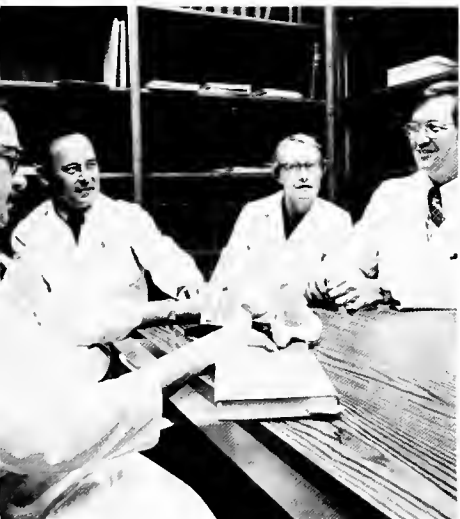
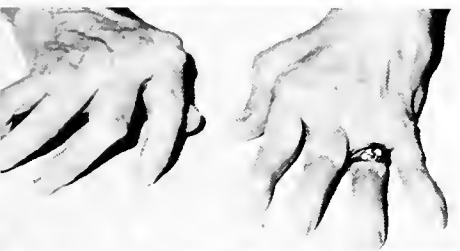




VCU magazine

AUGUST 1974



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Volume 3-Number 3-August 1974

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Virginia Commonwealth University

The *VCU Magazine* is published quarterly by Virginia Commonwealth University for alumni and friends. Office of Alumni Activities at 828 West Franklin Street, Richmond 23284. Telephone (804) 770-7124.

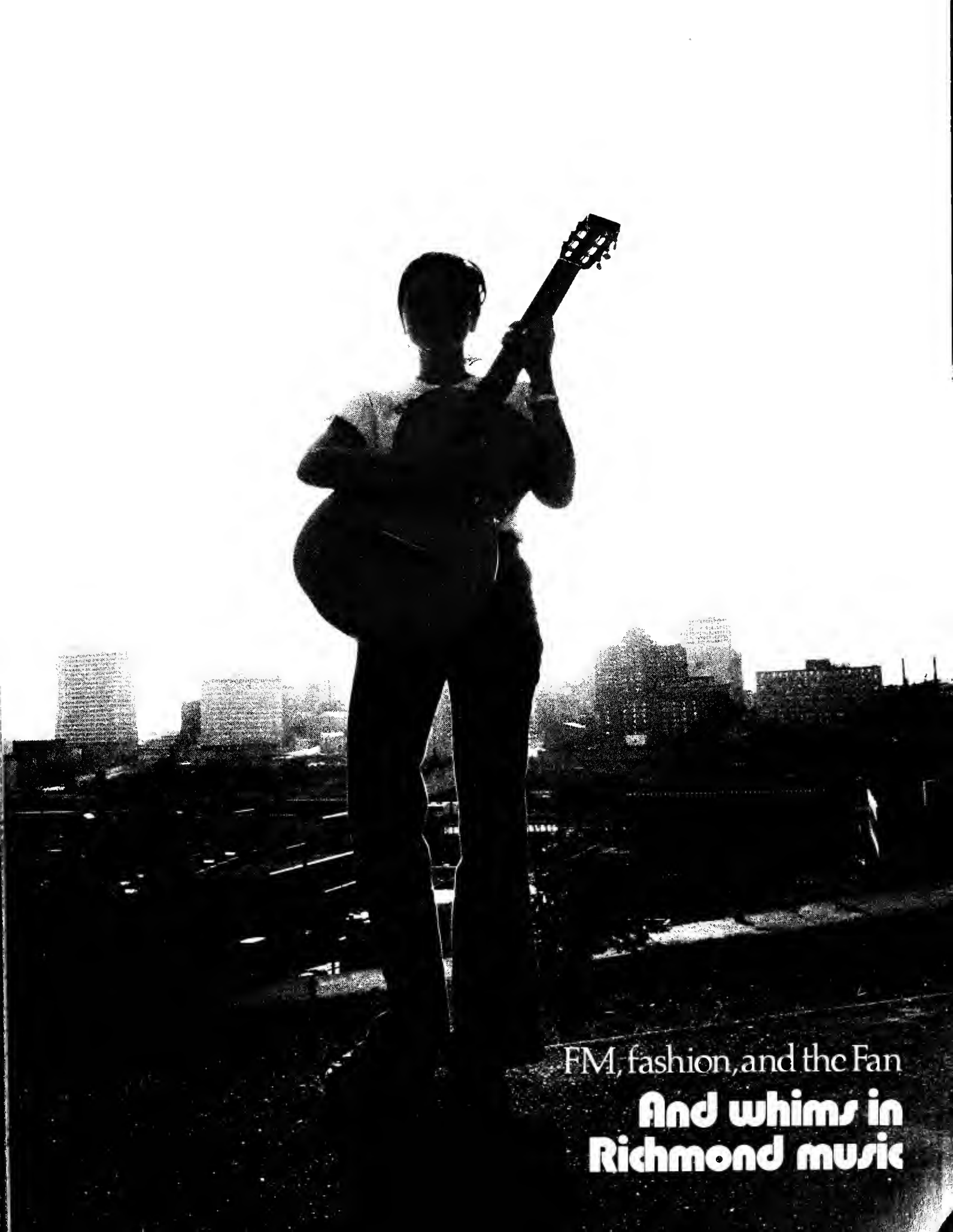
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FM, fashion, and the Fan
**And whims in
Richmond music**

Ira Lieberman is familiar to many in the Richmond area as classical music reviewer of the RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH. He also happens to be assistant professor of music at VCU, as well as a concert and chamber music violinist and composer.

He "grew up in the thick of New York City and loved it." While attending Bronx High School of Science, he studied violin, theory, and orchestra at the Manhattan School of Music. He then earned B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees at Columbia University.

Dr. Lieberman came to the university in 1972 from an experimental theory/composition program at Brentwood High School in Long Island. He has taught music on all levels from sixth grade through college.

Seizing on his ability to be objectively subjective, the VCU MAGAZINE posed some questions to the "critic-in-residence".

Q. Music in Richmond, Virginia, means many things to many people. To a music critic for the RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH and member of the VCU music faculty, "music" takes on an entirely different interpretation from the casual listener.

Disregarding those in the field of music, to what extent is the type of music appreciated by a segment of the population dictated by childhood/early adolescent introduction to music and musical forms?

A. School and private studio musical experiences have an enormous residual effect on adult tastes in music. As long as public school music education is confined to singing non-sensical songs and a "masterworks" approach to "listening," youngsters are going to resent "school" music which translates: "classical" music. If their musical enjoyment comes only from recordings, radio, and television, their unconscious attitude will be that music, like athletics, is an essentially passive experience. The number of students in elementary education at VCU who have strong negative feelings concerning "school" music, whether from public school experiences or "private" piano lessons is depressing. Those young people who fortunately discover the excitement and gratification that comes from performing in choruses, bands, orchestras, and chamber ensembles will, in all probability, seek to continue these activities in adulthood.

Q. Is broadening the public's musical awareness and appreciation a responsibility of the public sector of society (school systems, publicly funded museums, city symphony orchestras, etc.)?

A. Yes, but is very difficult, requires much vision, and a real identification with the audience you are trying to educate. The classical music scene should resemble that of a religious mission in which everyone concerned tries to make musical contacts with more people all the time. The idea that a live organization can simply present a "standard" repertoire is too narrow in an area like Richmond. Even a museum or a Renaissance music group will arrange its offerings in new combinations in order to stimulate thought and engender more intense reaction from its audience. Otherwise it becomes a copy of an unimaginative FM station.

Q. To what extent should music unfamiliar to the majority of the population be played when there is a risk of "turning off" the audience?

A. I don't worry about "turning off" an audience or segment of an audience by performing unfamiliar music; rather I am concerned with the way in which that new style is presented. Perhaps the piece should be preceded by a short explanation which would enable the audience to anticipate certain facets of its style. Perhaps it should be the only unfamiliar piece on the program; perhaps several similar or contrasting pieces should surround it so that the audience can see it in more than one way.

Q. Cloaked in the mantle of culture, should public funds be used to promote one type of music, classical for instance, or should the public be exposed to a variety of musical styles? If a variety, how does this affect the growth of classical offerings?

A. Public funds should promote a variety of musical expressions that don't have commercial appeal. There are a number of musical phenomena which are, by and large, foreign to Richmond and which should be publicly promoted. One is opera, another folk music—either Appalachian or foreign. Richmond lacks a college or municipally sponsored performing artist series of national and international scope and so there is no real focus for a balanced presentation of musical experiences.

Q. In a situation where a city is making a sincere attempt to present a creditable musical program, should a music critic pan this attempt as inept, embarrassing, and amateurish—even if such a critique is musically justified?

A. Yes. Cities and symphonies are big-time organizations which spend money on musicians in order to create artistic performances. No paying audience deserves amateurism; it has a right to expect quality performances. A critic must bear in mind the nature and capabilities of the organization he is writing about but he must also voice the concern of the audience which, if it encounters continually inept performances, will disappear. Sincerity is a wonderful quality in human relationships but should never be offered as an excuse for a mediocre performance.

Q. Generally, do most people who attend classical concerts, recitals, operas, etc., understand what they are hearing—or do they simply "enjoy" them?

A. "Understand" is too narrow a vaguerie to comment on; "enjoy" is an easier factor to measure. They do not have to understand music; i.e. perceive its structure, comprehend its style and relationship to other contemporary artistic expression. I would say that the intensity of enjoyment depends on how intimately they can relate to a piece.

While symphony concerts are "the thing to attend" for many who will put up with music they do not enjoy, five or six times a year, these same people will not come to Sinfonia concerts which have not yet become fashionable.

Q. Of what importance is bringing music to the people via neighborhood concerts and orientations? While it brings music to more people, is the expense and trouble worth the effort compared to offering the same program to a smaller (but potentially more appreciative) audience in a downtown concert hall?

A. Because I am a New York City native, the concept of "neighborhood" is vital to my thinking. It is the reason I live in the Fan District rather than in the suburbs, and it is the greatest potential cultural asset this city has. The immediate square block on which I live contains at least nine professional musicians, including several composers. Within a few blocks I'm certain we could include at least 20 professionals. Can you imagine the results if money and programs were made available so that the group could function as a neighborhood resource, creating and performing both informal and formal neighborhood concerts and musical

happenings? What if there were a neighborhood newspaper that publicized and evaluated these events? Players and audience would know and care about each other because they really perceived their neighborhood as a community. I keep thinking of the Jews within that walled death sentence, the Warsaw ghetto, supporting symphony orchestras, theatre groups, newspapers, journals, and debating societies virtually up to the time of their demise. Their "culture" was not a frill but a necessary expression of their mode of experience, intellectual, spiritual, and emotional.

Q. What factors in this metropolitan area contribute to music awareness? What factor could enhance Richmond's desire for quality in music and musical performances?

A. The more variety offered in kinds of musical performances, the more Richmonders will respond to the various concerts. The more concerts are tailored to an audience, the deeper the level of enjoyment and the greater the enthusiasm for the next several concerts. If a greater variety of excellent performers from outside Richmond could be heard here, groups like the Rochester Philharmonic, the Juilliard Quartet, and the Budapest Symphony, Richmond will demand quality from its own musicians. The easiest way to keep standards low is to isolate your audience from the highest levels of music making. That way they never know what they're missing. They'll assume records are made, not by superb performers, but by tricky engineers.

Q. Have there been significant attitudinal changes in the types of musical styles recognized as making major contributions to the field? Has Richmond been exposed to and accepted many of these innovative musical styles? What will it take, in your opinion, to make this metropolitan area a great music center?

A. The changes which I foresee happening in the next five years are germinating now and have not become terribly evident to Richmonders yet.

One of the most profound changes is occurring at VCU and concerns the significance of chamber music as a musical behavior. Ensemble music is the most natural form of musical communication, yet it is practiced by relatively few, especially in Richmond. Why? Because for so long musicians have prepared themselves in college for solo appearances, not for real life kinds of situations. That is why contests from the Van Cliburn competition down to our own Musicians Club student contest are geared only to solo playing. In town, we occasionally hear from the Richmond Symphony Woodwind Quintet, Saul Kay's Lakeside String Quartet, and a few odd student performances by this or that group.

This year VCU has sponsored both a student string quartet and woodwind quintet which have given many performances in the community. VCU students are involved in chamber ensembles, both faculty inspired and self motivated. These groups are not only your standard chamber groups but include jazz and bluegrass groups. Some chamber ensembles from the Richmond Sinfonia have been playing in homes and libraries. Given community support, chamber music activity will flourish. The VCU music department itself sponsored over 50 concerts in spring '74 alone; so the quantity as well as quality of music-making is increasing.

Business is just beginning to involve itself in musical activity here after getting its feet wet with art collections. If businesses can be persuaded to underwrite the costs of ambitious musical activities, then musical performance will indeed flourish in Richmond.

If the college music departments in this area will coordinate their efforts and become a kind of consortium, (similar to the five-year consortium in western Massachusetts), their total effect on the Richmond community would be far greater. In a similar vein, if the civic music groups would coordinate their activities instead of operating at cross purposes it would also have a salutary effect on the entire community. None of them have, or are likely to obtain, sufficient resources or a monopoly on musical talent so that they, alone, can make more than a dent in the area's needs.

I feel that history and tradition are great things to overcome. Their glory belongs to the heroes who challenged the status quo, who refused to accept what they perceived as less than the potential level of accomplishment in a given area thus creating and defining new frontiers. We only constrict and hinder the living by adhering too closely to precedent. Richmond is, of course, a historically minded city which will only surpass current cultural levels by actively seeking new configurations and artistic expressions. ☸



Ira Lieberman



Gout tophi of the foot

Arthritis **Evasive but controllable**

"It's just rheumatism."

"It will probably go away in a day or so."

"Why go to a doctor? He'll just say take aspirin."

"They can't do much for arthritis anyway."

The things people used to believe.

Working to dispel the myths shrouding "everybody's disease," the Arthritis Foundation continues in its public awareness program of this "most misunderstood of all diseases." Although competing with the television commercial which implies that this chronic disease can be treated as a minor ailment, the Foundation, some 71 medical centers throughout the nation, and some 50,000,000 Americans can testify to the seriousness of the "ailment."

One of these centers is located in the MCV/VCU Division of Connective Tissue Diseases. Here concern is shared with teaching, research, and patient care. Five M.D.'s, one Ph.D., two Fellows, five technicians, and five secretaries work with the disease which accounts for 10 percent of those people receiving aid to the permanently and totally



Advanced rheumatoid arthritis of the hands



Dr. Elam C. Toone, Jr., acting chairman of the Division of Connective Tissues, alongside portrait of the late Dr. Charles W. Thomas whose bequest created the Charles W. Thomas Arthritis Fund.

disabled (approximately 110,000) to a cost of \$132,131,600 annually. In addition, the Foundation reports, over 14.5 million workdays were lost last year due to disability resulting from arthritis—thus eradicating the misconception that arthritis is an old person's disease.

Quite simply, it is an inflammation of a joint. It is, according to Dr. Elam C. Toone, acting chairman of the division, a disease affecting the cartilage at the end of the bone, and the bone itself—all within a capsule of soft tissue. Yet, if this disease seems straight-forward in definition, it finds mystery in some 80 assorted diseases attacking joints and connective tissues of the body. The complexity is enhanced in these various afflictions, because the cause of the disease is presently unknown.

Even though the cause is unknown, Dr. Toone reports that research now recognizes the disruptive effect of the disease on the immune mechanism in the body and that treatment can usually bring about control of the disease. Scientific evidence that some type of infectious agent is the cause of rheumatoid arthritis has long been sought, but no specific cause is known. Early medical diagnosis is important.

Of many forms the disease takes, research has made its most pronounced headway in the treatment of gout and of infectious

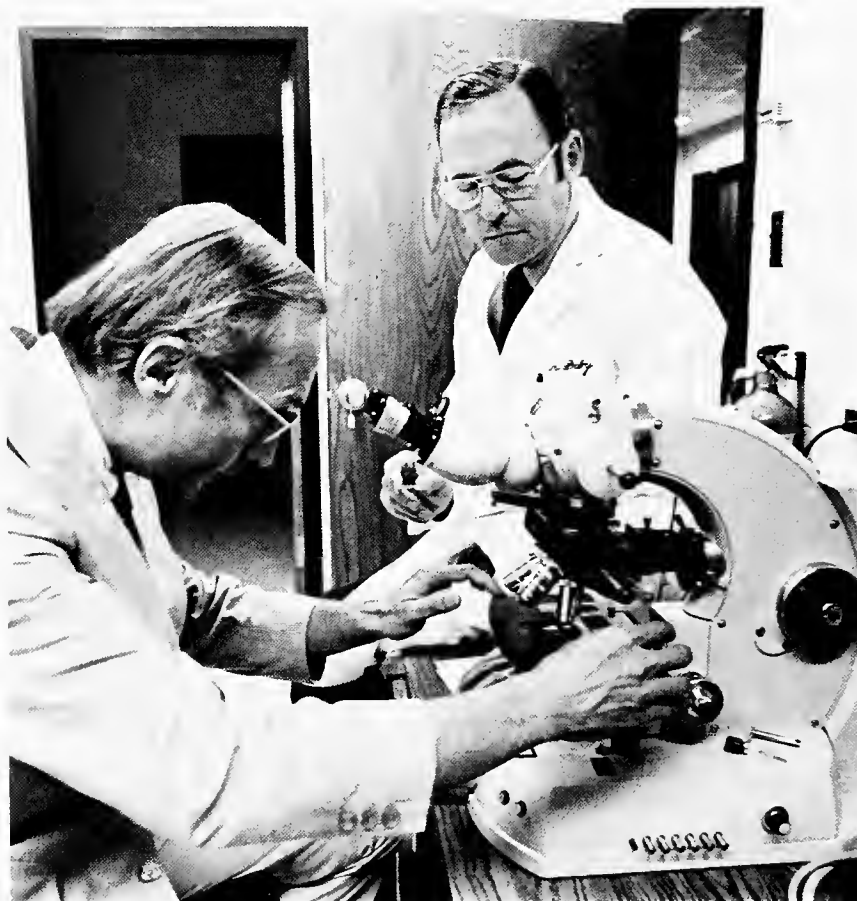


Dr. Duncan S. Owen, Jr., Dr. Robert Irby, Dr. Marion Waller, Dr. Charles L. Cooke, Dr. Franklin Mullinax (from left)—the faculty in the Division of Connective Tissues.

arthritic forms. Gout, usually an inherited defect in body chemistry affecting some 1,000,000 people in the United States, is caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood. This ancient disease which affected English kings, Benjamin Franklin, and George Mason can now be treated with drugs which prevent the overproduction of uric acid, thus eliminating the intense pain and allowing damaged joints to be restored.

Yet in some forms of arthritis, the drugs adopted for treatment are themselves detrimental. Once hailed as a cure for the most crippling form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, the drug cortisone was found to produce serious side-effects. Still used when other treatments prove ineffective, cortisone is closely regulated by the doctor to prevent some of its many side-effects: Cushing's disease (associated with fat deposits in the face—"moon face"), hypertension, fragile skin, diabetes, peptic ulcers, etc.

Now used as a last resort, cortisone and other drugs must be weighed in balance of benefits to be derived versus detrimental effects, Dr. Toone suggests. Thus the patients with rheumatoid arthritis are influenced in their morale by the degree of pain, the desire to be productive, and by their sense of responsibility toward



Dr. Franklin Mullinax and Dr. Robert Irby and the new fluorescent microscope in new laboratory quarters in the new wing of Sanger Hall.

themselves and others.

A treatment program geared toward the individual works by reducing pain and inflammation as well as preventing damage to joints. Of the medications now being used, the most accepted include aspirin, gold, butazolidin, and indocin. With a treatment program, this type of arthritis which generally affects adults between 20 and 45 years of age and which, if not treated, will lead to permanent joint deformity and life-time disability. This confining disease affects women more often than men and can also cause damage to other organs as the eyes, heart, and lungs.

The most common type of arthritis is osteoarthritis or degenerative joint disease. Some 13 million Americans have this disease which causes pain and stiffness particularly in weight-bearing joints such as hips, knees, and spine. Unlike rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis attacks individual joints, seldom cripples, and rarely inflames the joint. It is, Dr. Toone reports, primarily an aging process due to degeneration of tissue within our bodies and is often found in joints for which some reason do not function properly.

As research continues, Dr. Toone feels that "it is highly probable that when one of the diseases is fully understood, a great deal will be revealed about the others." Even research in unrelated fields might generate factors about arthritis if good investigation and observation is conducted, he feels.

The division chairman is disturbed that "within the past five to ten years funds for research from government sources have eroded." Currently, he states, two bills are before Congress for \$75-90 million for teaching, research, and patient care improvement over the next three years.

Meanwhile the public's awareness of the seriousness of the disease is continually sought through public forums and the media. As the many faces of arthritis continue to attack, this most visible disease will increasingly be in the public eye.



Systemic lupus erythematosus



Study of chest x-ray is viewed by Dr. Charles L. Cooke and Dr. Duncan S. Owen, Jr.



Scleroderma



Teacher Corps **Partnership in learning**

By Ida Shackelford

Sleeping bags, tents, firewood, kerosene lanterns, hot dogs, and insect repellent. Add 24 inner-city children plus three graduate students. Pack up the gear and go.

All of these ingredients add up to "an experience in getting along," as described by Susan K. Palmer, an intern in the Virginia Teacher Corps Consortium (VTCC). The camping outing is the design of Susan and her husband Sam P. Palmer and fulfills a requirement of the VTCC that all interns must conduct a six-week program during the summer which will aid in the improvement of the cognitive, social, personal, aesthetic, and career development of a given population of children in the community.

The Virginia Teacher Corps Consortium is a working effort between Virginia State College and VCU to offer a two-year graduate program in elementary education which focuses on a teacher competency curriculum which leads to a Master of Education degree. A part of this two-year program includes a community-based summer

*WHERE DO YOU PLUG IN THIS THING?
Anthony Hearn eyes lantern skeptically.*

A TEAPOT, A SUGAR BOWL, OR A FUNNY MAN? Intern Betsyellen Yeager questions Maurice Wright about his clay-crafted design.



STAKE-OUT! Intern Suzie Palmer, one of three graduate students who is taking the inner-city youths camping, points out the need for a strong stake on one of the corners of the tent.

internship project directed toward improving specific teacher competencies.

In order to complete successfully this six-week summer program, each intern must select a suitable teaching area such as reading, social sciences, aesthetics, physical development, or some combination of these and then describe program objectives in the form of terminal behaviors and enabling objectives. Each intern is free to choose the location in which he would like to work and is free to define the population of children with whom he is working.

An "Awareness Series"

"We want the kids to feel good about themselves," remarked David

G. Rhoades in explaining the goal of his summer project. "Yes," agreed Wanda P. McDonald, "we want to give them experiences they wouldn't have otherwise." For example, "inner-city girls traditionally have limited interests, and I want to broaden their scope a bit."

Consequently, Ms. McDonald has structured her six-week summer internship project as an "Awareness Series" in which she and her students, aged 12-15, will travel around Richmond and Washington, D.C., to see the popular tourist sites. In addition, she plans on designing a workshop on modern dance, sewing, and crocheting for her student population. "I want to show these girls that there is someone who cares," Ms. McDonald commented.

This summer's 38 graduate students in the Teacher Corps program have designed a variety of community-oriented projects around the city of Richmond and Chesterfield County, and several interns have designed projects which will enable their students to travel around the state. The Palmers and Paul Fleisher are one such group of interns who have designed a six-week environmental study program which includes camping in the mountains. "We want to get the kids to learn about each other by working and having fun together," explained Mrs. Palmer. Not only will the children gain the experience of learning to



RAISING THE ROOF. Students at Chimborazo crowd around intern Sam Palmer and fifth grade teacher, George Crockett, as they demonstrate the technique of raising the tent's porch-like entry.

live off the land, they will also learn to rely on each other. By traveling together, eating together, and making camp together, the children "will have to learn about each other, will have to learn what to expect from each other—we'll form a kind of dependency on one another," she added.

"We Want Them To Learn"

An "Institute of Mathematics Laboratory" is being conducted at Chimborazo School in Richmond by interns Sharon L. Coor and Quintin G. Johnson, two graduate students who designed a summer internship project which gives children guided exploration of mathematic activities. "We'll be trying to teach the kids how to think, how to find the answer for

themselves without having to be told. We want them to learn how to reason," Johnson explained.

Wood, clay, grass, leaves, and multi-colored strands of yarn will be of prime interest to David Rhoades and Susan A. Stebbins as they work with fourth and fifth graders during their summer project. They are leading their students through a variety of new explorations, including an ecological study of the area, lessons in woodworking, clay crafting, and weaving.

Ron E. Carrington, on the other hand, plans on spending most of his summer internship indoors in a dark room. He has designed a project for children, aged 9-12, and their parents to teach the parents how to make visuals which will aid the kids in

learning. Both parents and their children will be learning how to develop film, run a dark room, use cameras, and devise learning visuals. By working closely with the children, Carrington hopes the parents will "learn how the child perceives his environment—what he likes and what he doesn't." By working on photographic assignments together, Carrington hopes to give the children new visual experiences.

Parents also play an important role in Robert J. Popp's summer internship because he has created a project in which he will teach parents how to teach reading skills to their children. He designs an individualized reading program for each of his students and weekly goes into their homes to aid

BUCKET BINGO. Intern Bonnie Brown assists Medallion Battle in a numbers game designed by parents of children at Harrowgate Elementary School in Chester.



FUTURISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY. Developed by a student in a summer project geared to 9-12 year olds and their parents.

the parent in creating activities to interest the child in learning, and once a week he evaluates the child's—and the parent's—progress. "It places the responsibility of reading improvement on the parents," Popp stressed. "Hopefully this project will motivate the parent to work with the child" and build new and improved learning skills in the home.

Goal: Maximum Creativity

The six-week summer program requirement of Virginia Teacher Corps Consortium is an outgrowth of a belief in recent research into the characteristics of successful and effective teaching which revealed that teachers must be self-initiating,

creative, and flexible in their personality development. Consequently, the interns are given maximum freedom to explore new learning techniques but, at the same time, must accept maximum responsibility for their programs.

The interns must be civic-minded since the VTCC program requires a minimum of 10 hours a week of community-centered activities to help foster a cooperative partnership with parents. "We want students who show they care, who show they are interested in helping the community," explained Dr. William R. Swyers, program specialist.

The Teacher Corps program, established by Congress in 1965, is a nationwide effort to give children

from low-income families better educational opportunities and at the same time improve the quality of teacher education programs for both certified teachers and inexperienced interns. As stipulated by Congress, the program allows school districts in low income areas, their communities, and nearby universities to work together to plan and operate innovative two-year programs for better training and utilization of teachers. Currently, Teacher Corps projects are functioning in over 150 school districts in cooperation with 85 colleges and universities in 36 states, including Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

The entire Virginia Teacher Corps



"YOU MEAN PEOPLE SLEEP IN THIS THING?" Several children at Chimborazo Elementary School in Richmond ponder their new living quarters, a tent, which is used to house the inner-city children during a summerr exploration project

program is a two-year program which, when successfully completed by an intern, results in an M.Ed. degree from either VCU or Virginia State College, and leads toward certification at the elementary level. Of the 38 graduate students in the program, approximately 90 percent have baccalaureate degrees in a field other than education.

The past school year has been a busy one for the interns, who have been working full time at either Harrowgate Elementary School in Chester or Chimborazo Elementary School in Richmond, the two cooperating schools in the VTCC program. Approximately 80 percent of the university classwork is taught at these two locations.

In the schools the approach has

been centered on competency-based instruction. "We are trying to get away from subject area tests and create a more personalized approach to teaching in terms of what the student needs," explained Russell C. Knapp, principal of Harrowgate Elementary School. Together, the classroom teacher, the VTCC intern, and the student map out an individualized plan for learning.

Classroom Comradeship

The success of this one-to-one partnership in learning is evident by visiting Chimborazo and Harrowgate, the two portal schools. The children's faces reflect genuine happiness and enthusiasm—there are always plenty of volunteers for class projects. There's a feeling of comradeship,

a closeness, that is very real. "It's a very positive experience for all of us," commented Mrs. Sheila A. Leckie, assistant principal at Harrowgate.

Because of the children's delight in attending school, more and more parents have started visiting the school and have become volunteers in projects designed to help the children learn. One prime example of this has been the very successful Bucket Brigade, so named because parents have designed individualized learning projects for children with perceptual problems, and these materials are housed in bright red-orange buckets. Parents design the learning materials from everyday household utensils—clothes pins, nuts, bolts, string, TV dinner trays—

HAPPINESS IS . . . being able to say you helped raised the tent.

and considerable time helping the children recognize words, numbers, colors, and shapes. "The parents have been wonderful!" exclaimed Yvonne P. Brown, an intern in the VTCC. "In fact, as far as I know, all the parents who volunteered their time over the last school year are planning on coming back next year."

There are three basic components of the Teacher Corps program: the school, the university, and the community. The interns, teachers at the two portal schools, and the personnel at VCU and Virginia State are working together to make Teacher Corps an effective partnership in learning. As intern Susan Palmer explained, "It's all an experience in getting along."



Human Loneliness **Romantic or real?**

By G. M. Francis

The history of loneliness has been largely one of poetry, fiction, melancholy, and romanticism. The word itself appeared first in Middle English manuscripts during the 12th to the 15th centuries and meant simply, "having no company." One can, however, find reference to the same notion, but without the label "loneliness," well before that time. An example is Augustine's reaction to the loss of a friend which he describes in his *Confessions* as "death."

Outstanding among poetic works that deal with loneliness is that of Emily Dickinson. Some well known fiction focusing on loneliness is *Silas Marner*, *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, *Lord Jim*, and *Ethan Frome*. The list of poems, novels, and plays that have human loneliness as their themes is close to inexhaustive.

The words lonely and loneliness are very common in the conversation of both laymen and professionals, but what exactly is meant? Is it a real human phenomenon? Can it be accurately identified? Is it really distinguishable from seemingly similar human conditions such as alienation, anomie (social normlessness), grief and depression, isolation, social distance, or solitude? If it is a unique, identifiable human phenomenon, can it be measured?

Bold questions indeed, but the research of a few behavioral scientists are generating answers.

But once having identified something abstract and even measured its degree of severity, what has science done? Discovering how to measure body temperature is one thing, but measuring vague and elusive psychologic phenomena, like happiness or loneliness, is quite another. Just as the *Bible* tells us the poor will be with us always, it could just as well have told us the lonely will be with us always. What does being able to identify accurately the lonely do for us? But I am far ahead of myself. Let me start at the beginning.

I do not know why I have spent six years doing research in loneliness. Probably because it exists and probably because very little scientific investigation has been concerned with it. I have only been able to discover one other American scientist who has done empirical work in the area. She, a sociologist from Chicago's Loyola University, studied widows in an effort to identify different forms of loneliness. Two sociologists and a physician from England have also done some work in the area as a side-effect of studying old people.

What is loneliness? A search of the literature reveals two types. Primary loneliness (also called cosmic, existential, or epitemological loneliness) is not what the man on the street is referring to when he notes that a friend of his appears lonely. **Primary loneliness** is the natural result of knowing that each of us is created as an individual organism and in that separate state each of us will remain. We cannot merge with another. But the kind of loneliness that is commonly called just plain loneliness (the kind most of us mean when we talk about the subject) is referred to as **secondary loneliness** in the scientific world. It is a vague and dysphoric (painful) emotional reaction to being temporarily separated from persons and things we have come to love. Hence, groups at risk could be college freshmen leaving home for the first time, prisoners, persons in nursing homes and homes for the aged, or hospitalized persons. Theoretically, any person temporarily separated from loved ones and loved things for more than a few days could experience loneliness.

How is loneliness experienced? Research, both here at VCU and at the University of Pennsylvania, has revealed that the phenomenon is



decidedly psychological in nature. That is to say it does not have the physical components of loss of appetite and insomnia that are so characteristic of depression, for example. Subjects studied have indicated that it is very difficult to describe, hence the term "vague" in the preceding definition. They have, however, used some of the following phrases more commonly: anxious, sad, pensive and reflective, upset, melancholic, apprehensive, bored, empty, suspended, cold, depressed, lost, small, discouraged, uneasy, nervous, weak, grieved, and hurtful. The phenomenon obviously manifests itself as a psychic state, but its symptomatology remains to be established much as Dr. Erich Lindemann has done with the symptomatology of grief.

Why don't all persons temporarily separated experience loneliness? The Pennsylvania study, and the replication here at VCU, of adult, hospitalized, medical patients revealed that roughly half of this group experiences significant loneliness, that is, loneliness that both the patient can identify subjectively and the interviewer can identify objectively with the Loneliness Rating Scale developed by the author. The scale is proving to be quite reliable or consistent over time and will be tested again with an elderly group in a Virginia nursing home.

But what about the two groups, those who experience loneliness and those who do not? Among the former, the younger patients (under 51 years) were significantly more lonely, as were the black patients. Also, patients who were reasonably certain when they would be discharged from the hospital were significantly more lonely than those who had absolutely no idea when they might be going home.

Why are the young, the black, and those with discharge knowledge lonelier? Intuition might lead one to associate loneliness with old age. That, in fact, is exactly what previous investigators did. They studied widows and old people. By not studying a complete adult age range,

they missed the age differential. But what does it mean?

One interpretation is that the young have greater investment in specific people and things, hence when separated are more lonely. They have more friends, relatives, and acquaintances; they are more materially oriented. There is less reliance on what some choose to call "inner strength." It was noted during the 135 interviews that the younger group was able to respond more quickly when asked what persons and things they missed. The older group was more pensive, as though they had to think a while in order to say what they missed. Having lived longer, they had more experience with separation and had learned ways of adapting. Perhaps also, the younger group had not yet learned to deal constructively with separation and therefore manifested greater loneliness.

Why are separated blacks lonelier? This is more difficult to interpret. If one accepts powerlessness as a form of alienation (other forms are meaninglessness, normlessness, isolation, and self-estrangement), and further accepts that loneliness is the subjective aspect of alienation or separation, then the finding can be interpreted as being related to the powerlessness of blacks or of any minority group in a democracy. This finding is possibly one more confirmation of the powerlessness (alienation) of Black Americans.

Why should knowing when one will be discharged from the hospital increase loneliness? Such discharge information could act as a coefficient of reinforcement. That is to say, it might unite with a second factor to strengthen the loneliness response to separation. Knowing when one will be reunited with his loved and familiar persons and things *could* join with the degree of investment in those persons and things to reinforce the drive for affiliation or attachment. Knowing that one will probably leave the hospital or home or prison in three days simply reminds him how much he misses that from which he is separated. This is not unlike the wisdom

expressed in the allegorical phrase, "it is always darkest before dawn."

What accounts for the different degrees of loneliness? A concept called cathectic investment was evolved by the author to explain it. **Cathectic investment** is the endowment of people and things with meaning and energy. Think about it! We all invested more, or less, or nothing, of ourselves in the people and things with whom we come in contact. We each have a spouse or a friend or a houseplant or a pet in which we have invested a tremendous amount of meaning and energy. Then there are literally thousands of people and objects of which we are aware, but in which we have little or no investment. The more one has invested in something, given separation, the more one has to miss and the greater the loneliness. The unattached male with few possessions in his YMCA room has minimal investment and will be minimally lonely upon separation from them. This concept proved predictive in pinpointing the more and the less lonely in the interviews.

For what are people lonely? Man is a social animal and as one would expect particular persons to head the list of objects missed most. (People are here construed as social objects.) Physical objects were next and are named from those most missed to least missed: pets; television, radio and stereo; antiques and art objects; familiar furniture; favorite chair (usually a rocking chair); the house itself; the person's bed; his clothing; musical instruments; the telephone; the house plants. This says something about our anthropomorphic nature. Next to people, those who missed anything missed animals the most. By interpreting what is not human in human terms, one widens the possible sources for having his psychosocial needs met. For many people separation from pets means that certain needs will go unsatisfied, hence they are clearly missed to the point of creating loneliness.

Loneliness is a real human experience, but how is it different from other similar concepts, such as

the now popular concept of **alienation**? To be alienated is to be separated, but that is an objective state. Given separation one may or may not miss that from which he is separated. If he does, he will probably experience loneliness. But sometimes we are alienated, estranged, or separated from people and things we just do not miss very much. In that case he would not experience loneliness.

Anomie should not be confused with loneliness either since it is a state of society, that is, a society without norms. Loneliness is a state of man.

Grief is a normal, self-limiting response to a loss, often a permanent loss through death or divorce.

Depression is its pathological counterpart. Loneliness is a response to what is perceived by the individual as a temporary separation—quite different from a permanent loss.

Isolation is more difficult to distinguish from loneliness. Sociologists speak of social, emotional, and physical isolation. Throwing them together, which we do in the interests of space and then simplifying the concept, it means to be set apart or to be alone. Hence isolation is an objective state of man and given such a state one may or may not be lonely.

Social distance is a classic sociological concept that implies vertical distance or the notion of

those at the top and those at the bottom of some imaginary social ladder. Theoretically, such groups have never interacted, have had no investment in each other, and hence though separated, could not be lonely for each other.

Solitude is a state in which man does not have social contact and implied is the notion that it is by choice, hence it also should not be confused with loneliness.

In speaking and writing, people continually use these concepts interchangeably; they are different.

So elusive, abstract ideas, like loneliness, can be researched in the true sense of the word. It is referred to by some as "soft" research, and it is far down on research priority lists—far from physical science research like cancer or environmental or nutritional research, but with more and more technology, more and more affluence, and more and more health and longevity—it seems logical that we should continue to try to examine man's subjective state—his inner life—particularly when it is a painful state that can be identified and remedied.

But why would we want to remedy loneliness? It is painful, but like poverty, it will be with us always. Research in England, in which over a thousand hospital patients were studied, revealed that a significant number of those persons did not

respond to medical treatment as projected by their physicians. The physicians could not account for the less-than-predicted response. By and large it was the group that indicated they were under great distress quite apart from being ill, such as being in a strange place and feeling quite separated from familiar persons and things. The study was large, sound, and well controlled.

One cannot help but wonder if a sizeable proportion of hospitalized persons would not respond better and more quickly with the introduction of simple, reasoned, individualized innovations—like a weekly visit from the family's old mongrel dog, the squeaky rocking chair whose cushion just fits the patient's bottom, and the angel-wing begonia that has finally bloomed after much tender loving care.

Soft and mushy? Yes! But people and dogs and rocking chairs and plants can be the very essence of one's life. Such is not traditional institutional thinking, but should it be? It could be. Loneliness is a romantic concept for the poets, but it is also a painfully real human phenomenon. It could even be, among other things, a deterrent to medical prognosis. Just such a study to test this hunch is now in its early stages at the School of Nursing. Loneliness is here to stay, it may even be a growing problem. It merits serious study.

GLORIA M. FRANCIS, associate professor of nursing research, has published widely in leading nursing journals. She is one of two people in the United States doing research on loneliness.

The first full-time researcher in the School of Nursing, Dr. Francis has seen the school receive its first federal research funding (\$41,000 from HEW) for investigation in the areas of chronic mental illness, mothering patterns, pregnancy, diabetic health services, and human loneliness.

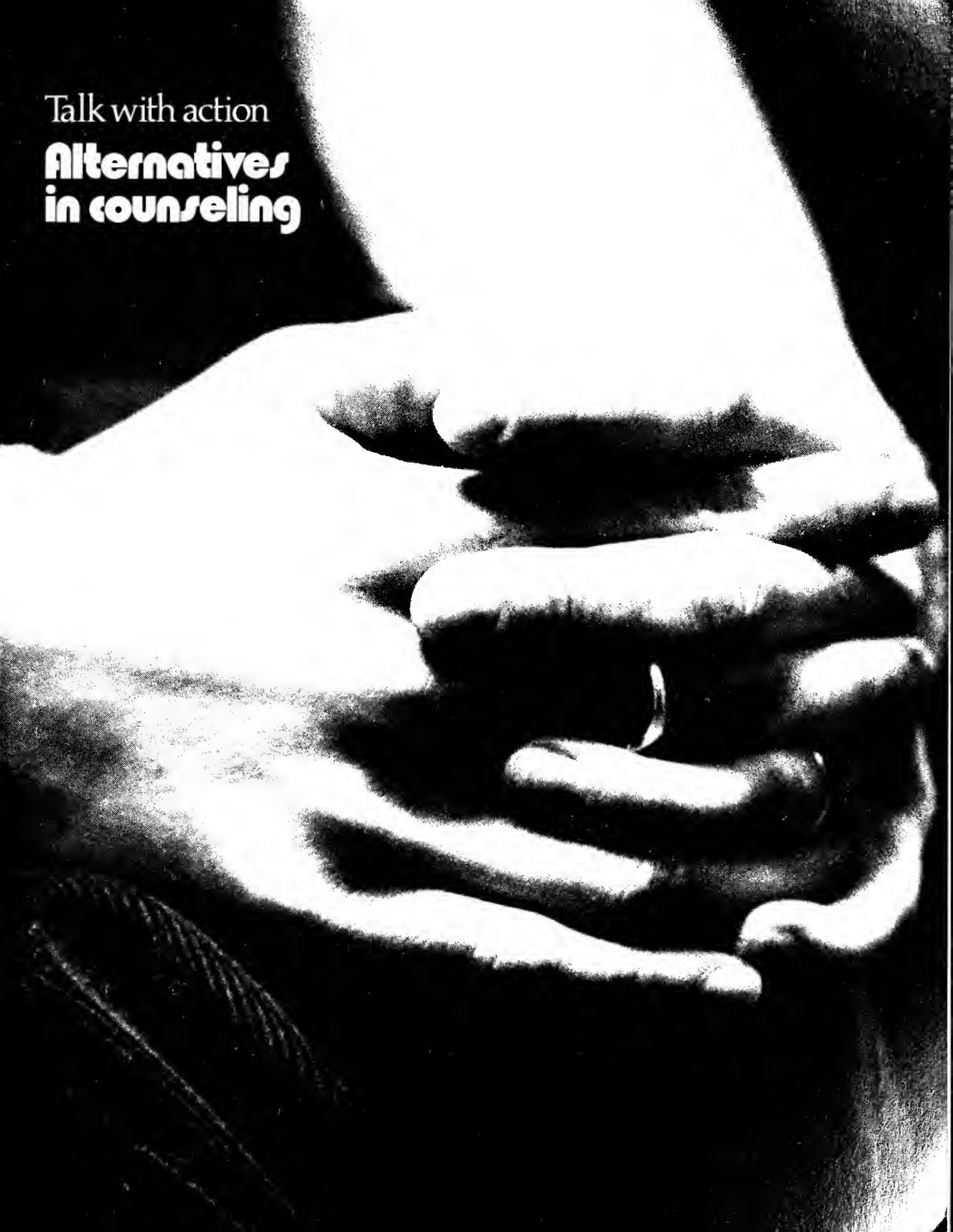
Having received the B.S. and M.S. from Ohio State University, she was named to receive the 1974 Distinguished Alumni Award from the School of Nursing there. Her M.A. and Ph. D. were earned at the University of Pennsylvania.



Gloria M. Francis

Talk with action

Alternatives in counseling



"Our clients range from students at the university to adults and children from all parts of the Richmond area," states Dr. James P. McCullough, director of VCU's Psychological Services Center.

At any one time, he reports, from 50 to 60 cases are handled with many of these being referrals from area school systems, juvenile courts, mental health agencies, physicians, and other counseling centers. The center, located on VCU's Academic Campus, works closely with various university and community agencies, among them MCV's Division of Psychology, Virginia Treatment Center, Commonwealth Psychiatric Center, McGuire (V.A.) Hospital, and Chesterfield Mental Health Clinic. "We're trying to utilize community help in construction of our training program," Dr. McCullough reports.

The range of patient problems extends from those expressing certain anxieties to individuals contemplating suicide to parent/child relationships. The center director suggests that a broad base of client input is sought with a significant number of walk-ins from both the university student body and the Richmond community.

In its first eight months as an out-patient agency geared to respond to the needs of the general public, some 110 cases were seen. An extensive promotional campaign assisted in establishing the center in the public's mind as a community project open to both adults and children seeking professional counseling at a nominal cost. Dr. McCullough explains that the treatment and diagnostic/assessment fees are determined by the client's income and the number of persons in the family. Although he cites the expense as being relatively low, the revenue from the center is used for renovation of facilities, purchase of equipment and video tape. A new closed circuit television system makes it possible for students and professors in the clinical psychological training program to learn from the counseling sessions—provided consent is given by the individual client.



Although students in clinical psychology learn through the aid of modern equipment, the center permits them to "learn while doing."

The Psychological Services Center is staffed by eight clinical psychologists and some 35 Ph.D. candidates in clinical psychology. Therefore, the center responds not only to the needs of the public but also serves as a residency program for the graduate students. The doctoral candidates work with faculty supervisors when counseling patients and have the opportunity to "learn while doing." "Therapy is really not a respecter of degrees; competence is the key with no substitute for good solid work," Dr. McCullough adds.

Another such program geared toward the acquisition of practical experience is aimed toward the undergraduate psychology major. Herein the senior students will receive specialized training so that they will, upon graduation, be able to administer specific psychological services. In this attempt to generate marketable skills for the bachelor's level degree holder in psychology, limited testing skills, treatment administering skills, and abilities of a psychological observer are learned. In this technician program headed by Dr. William S. Ray, chairman of the Department of



Responding to the needs of the general public, the Psychological Services Center is easily located across from Richmond's Monroe Park.

Psychology, the Psychological Services Center provides a practicum base so that the undergraduates can, under close supervision, see clients. Such programs have been authorized by the American Psychological Association, Dr. McCullough states.

But the primary thrust of the center is as a community service and as a training/learning experience for clinical psychology doctoral candidates. This summer two group training sessions were begun. One stressed social skills and was attended mainly by VCU students. The other,

according to Dr. McCullough, was a parent/child program in which parents learned child rearing skills, shared common problems, and received a tailored treatment plan for their particular problem relationships.

The staff utilizes innovative techniques in behavior therapy and, according to the center's director, "provides a real alternative to some of the more traditional concepts in counseling." Accordingly, the "learning by doing" technique encompasses not only the "talk-centered" technique of many centers but emphasizes the action-centered

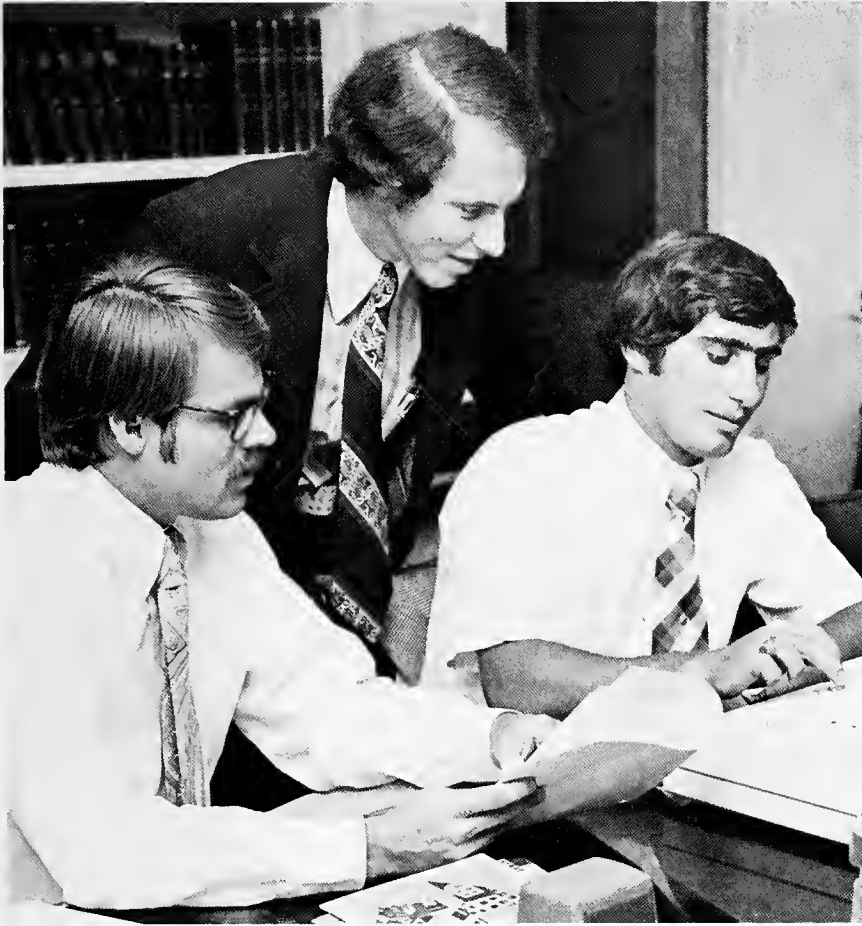
therapy new to mental health programs.

The center operates throughout the year and is located in a renovated four-story Gothic building at 800 West Franklin Street. The former residence was that of A. D. Williams for whom the A. D. Williams Clinic, located on the MCV Campus, is named.



Real world problems

Hospitals and communities



James R. Edwards, Michael D. Law, and Frank J. DeMarco—students in the hospital and health administration graduate program.

Health care delivery on Virginia's Eastern Shore, ambulatory care at Medical Center Hospitals, Norfolk, and at MCV Hospitals, Crippled Children's Hospital, future role of Richmond's Sheltering Arms Hospital which provides free medical care to financially indigent patients—some of the topics analyzed in one course on the MCV Campus called "Community Research Seminar."

Manned by graduate students in the Department of Hospital and Health Administration, the program's primary objective is, according to Dr. Martin S. Perlin, to "provide students an opportunity to apply research and analytic skills through the engagement of a community study dealing with problems in organizing, financing, and delivering health care." Whereas similar to the services offered by a management consultant team, this program tries to go one step further by providing a follow-up for implementation of the student team's recommendations.

It also assumes some characteristics of a master's thesis but again seems to en-

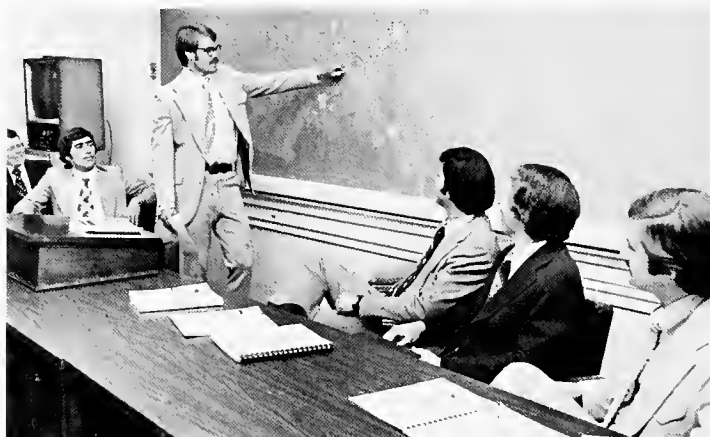
compass, more through its team approach, research of actual problems, and suggestion of solutions for potential immediate and long-term benefits.

With dual goals of education and community service, the community research program provides an opportunity for both faculty and students to engage in studies dealing with problems in organizing, financing, and delivering health care. Whereas, Dr. Perlin states, most programs in hospital administration have some form of clerkship, he is not aware of others similar to this one now in its third year on the MCV Campus. "We try to do something that will be meaningful to the institutions studied, and at the same time provide a meaningful educational experience for our students," the program director states.

With student concern for active involvement in social and institutional change for human betterment, the experience of working toward solutions of actual community health care problems and the resulting influence on people's



Some of the reports submitted to various institutions examined by the student teams.



A work session prior to the presentation of the ambulatory care system at Medical Center Hospitals in Norfolk.

lives appeals to the 60 graduate students in the program. Likewise such an extension of the classroom provides faculty the opportunity to participate in and use their expertise for the betterment of local communities, which is consistent with the mission of VCU and "has strengthened the link between the university and the community that we serve," comments Dr. Lawrence D. Prybil, chairman of the Department of Hospital and Health Administration.

One by-product of the community research program and the specific project undertaken by a team of approximately five to nine students is that of sensitizing students to the interplay of political, social, cultural, and economic forces at work within a community.

Upon deciding on a topic to be analyzed and the most appropriate method to approach this research, the graduate team under the direction of a faculty member proceeds to conduct their systematic inquiry through interviews, statistical tests, correlation

analysis, trend analysis, time and motion studies, and observations. Throughout the project's progression, the students are individually scrutinized by the faculty director. Both the team's final oral and written reports and the individual's contribution are evaluated.

One representative project undertaken by the students in the spring of this year was that of studying the ambulatory care system for the Medical Center Hospitals in the Norfolk area. With an increasing demand for medical services, the 380 percent increase nationwide (since 1954) in visits to hospital emergency rooms made this a necessary study involving surveys of employees, patients, and ambulatory care providers.

Following an oral presentation to an interdisciplinary ambulatory care committee at the Medical Center Hospitals, the student research staff distributed copies of their final report which included a design for future action. Taken into consideration were varying external factors influencing ambulatory care such as regional health planning councils,

medical authorities, American Medical Association guidelines for internships and residencies, and other health resources. Also posed in the analysis were key questions concerning patient screening, medical records, national health insurance, and housestaff input.

The follow-up stages then commence to assist the study institution in adapting, altering, or implementing the proposals from the student team. In the case of the Medical Center study, student recommendations in the form of the printed study are now being distributed to members of the Norfolk-wide ambulatory care committee by the Norfolk Area Medical Center Authority. The degree to which the study recommendations can be implemented is one of the most essential learning experiences of the program, Dr. Perlin explains.



DID YOU KNOW...

HAYTER RECOGNIZED OUTSTANDING NURSE

Dr. Jean Marie Hayter, professor of clinical nursing at the University of Kentucky, received the 1974 Outstanding Nurse Alumni Award from the Nursing Alumni Association, according to Virginia Wessells, chairman of the awards committee.

Dr. Hayter was recognized for her professional contributions to nursing through teaching, consultation, research, and clinical practice. The award was presented by the immediately previous recipient, Elizabeth Ryan of Honaker, Virginia.

In January 1973, Dr. Hayter was named as one of 35 charter Fellows of the prestigious National Academy of Nursing of the American Nurses' Association. She is a 1949 graduate of the School of Nursing, and received a baccalaureate degree in nursing in 1951 from MCV after attending Carson Newman College in Jefferson City, Tennessee, for two years.

Her master's and doctorate degrees in education were awarded by Columbia University Teachers' College in 1957 and 1961.

Before coming to Lexington in 1965, she had been associated with the School of Nursing since 1951 as instructor, associate professor, and chairman of the medical-surgical nursing department.

Widely published, Dr. Hayter has authored major articles for national nursing journals. She is a pioneer in the area of nursing research, and is currently involved in a study of decubitus care jointly sponsored by the 3M Company and the University of Kentucky Research Foundation.

She has served on the boards of the Kentucky Nurses Association and the Virginia Nurses Association, and has been president of the Richmond League for Nursing and vice-president of the Virginia League for Nursing.

As a consultant on curriculum develop-

ment, medical-surgical nursing, teaching, and nursing care evaluation, Dr. Hayter has served Emory University, Southern Missionary College, American University, Henderson Community College, Midway Junior College, Kentucky Baptist Hospital and its School for Nursing, the Ohio Valley Regional Medical Program, the Lexington-Fayette County Health Department, and the Lexington, VA Hospital.

With several Who's Who listings, Dr. Hayter was selected in 1971 as an Outstanding Educator of America.

AMERICAN DREAM OFFERED

"In Search of the American Dream", a three-credit course offered to newspaper readers throughout the country, will begin in the fall semester in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. The 18 "lectures" are printed throughout the semester in the newspaper with participants coming to VCU for two "contact sessions" in which enrollees meet with faculty members to discuss the content of the course materials.

This fall's course focuses on the persistence of the utopian spirit that animated this country's beginnings. The lectures concentrate the continuity of the founding themes, i.e. their abiding function as norms which permit us to evaluate our experience, according to Dr. Thomas O. Hall, Jr., coordinator of interdisciplinary studies.

The course offered last year attracted readers of some 263 newspapers with a total of 4,974 persons enrolled for credit through some 188 participating colleges and universities. VCU enrolled 89 people with between 200 and 300 expected to enroll in the 1974 course.

Further information may be obtained by contacting the VCU Evening College (770-6732) or the interdisciplinary studies office (770-6518).



Dr. Wayne C. Hall

HALL FILLS VP SLOT ON ACADEMIC CAMPUS

Dr. Wayne C. Hall, vice-president for graduate studies and research at the State University of New York at Binghamton, has been named VCU's vice-president for academic affairs, according to Dr. Francis J. Brooke, provost.

Created as an administrative position in July 1968, the vice-president for academic affairs is responsible for the curricular, budgetary, and faculty personnel matters for the six schools on the West Campus of the university. Serving in the position has been Dr. Brooke, who was named provost in September of 1973.

With a faculty of approximately 580, the Academic Campus of VCU offers 48 baccalaureate, 33 master's, and two doctorate degree programs.

Dr. Hall has enjoyed a distinguished career as a plant physiologist and as an academic administrator. He is one of the modern pioneers researching the synthesis of ethylene in plant metabolism

and the seasonal shedding of leaves in plants. His work has been published extensively in international science journals as author or co-author of more than one hundred scientific papers, bulletins, and reviews.

Dr. Hall's career as an academic administrator began in 1960 at Texas A&M University when he became dean of the graduate college and coordinator of research. Having been a member of the Texas A&M faculty since 1949, he became their academic vice-president in 1965. He left the post in 1968 to become director of fellowships and advisor for new programs at the National Academy of Sciences. He took the vice-presidential post at SUNY-Binghamton in 1971.

Prior to his association with Texas A&M University, Dr. Hall had held faculty appointments at the University of Kentucky, the State University of Iowa, and the Little York, Illinois Consolidated School System.

Dr. Hall holds the B.A., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Iowa.

SALLEY TO COORDINATE GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Dr. John Jones Salley, a native Richmonder who for the past 11 years has been dean of the School of Dentistry at the University of Maryland at Baltimore, has been named to a new administrative position, associate vice-president for research and graduate affairs at VCU.

The new associate vice-president will coordinate the 54 existing master's and doctoral programs of the university, and develop new graduate programs utilizing facilities among the 12 schools on both university campuses.

In addition, he will coordinate research programs which last year were funded



Dr. John J. Salley

on both campuses of VCU with grants totaling \$12.5 million, and will develop new grant sources.

Dr. Salley attended RPI and Virginia Military Institute before gaining his D.D.S. from MCV in 1951.

After receiving a doctorate in pathology from the University of Rochester, New York, he returned to MCV in 1954 to teach oral pathology. He left MCV in 1963 as professor and chairman of the Department of Oral Pathology to become dean of the School of Dentistry at the University of Maryland at Baltimore.

An airplane crash at Richmond's Byrd Field on November 8, 1961, in which 77 people were killed brought to national attention Dr. Salley's work with the state medical examiner's office in identifying 49 of the victims by using dental records. Subsequently an article on the identification of the victims was published by Dr. Salley and two collaborators in the *Journal of the American Dental Association*.

STUDENTS BECOME ALUMNI, A RECORD TRANSFORMATION

Over 2,600 degrees were conferred at VCU's '74 commencement held in the Richmond Coliseum on May 18. Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr. was the featured speaker.

Of the total 2,664 degrees and certificates, 2,031 degrees went to the recipients from the Academic Campus with 633 to graduates from the MCV Campus.

Breakdowns were: 44 associates, 1,798 bachelor's, 556 master's, 23 Ph.D's, 132 M.D.'s, and 93 D.D.S's; also 10 certificates and 8 post-graduate certificates.

HARRISON WORK RECOGNIZED

Willard L. Harrison of Tappahannock, director of pharmacy services for the MCV Hospitals and associate professor of pharmacy, has been named Hospital Pharmacist-of-the-Year by the Virginia Society of Hospital Pharmacists.

The VSHP is a professional organization of pharmacists who work in hospitals. Founded in 1955, the group has often served in an advisory capacity to medical, governmental, and legislative bodies.

Harrison joined MCV Hospitals as director of pharmacy services in 1969. The pharmacy now fills 650,000 prescriptions annually for patients in the hospitals and for outpatients.

SACHAR INAUGURAL LECTURER JUDAIC CULTURE SERIES

Oftentimes it takes an afflicted people to understand the emotional suffering of others, Dr. Howard M. Sachar told a capacity audience in the School of Business auditorium during the spring semester.

Speaking as the first visiting scholar in



Some 2,646 students received degrees in the spring commencement of the university held in the Richmond Coliseum. A record number of graduates, the Class of 1974 is larger than 1973's class by 101 individuals.

the Judaic culture series at the university, Dr. Sachar stressed the impact that the Jewish community has made on all areas of human accomplishment and humane concern.

With a sense of alienation, Jewish writers and critics were influential upon a world which, according to the professor of history at George Washington University, has not adequately responded to and exerted an adequate influence through the arts—"a force for internationalism".

Motivated by a desire for social equalization, the Jewish community and its intellectual tradition had a capacity for innovation in such areas as music, drama, and science. This could be explained by this group's freedom from prejudices which often serve as a limiting factor for

innovative action.

In areas where the Jewish population is in the majority, Dr. Sachar posed the question if this capacity for innovation would cease in its effectiveness. Negative, for culture is, he suggested, a product of leisure and affluence, not a result of persecution which is at poles to creativity.

In addition to his lecture, the historian conducted classroom sessions for faculty and students in analyzing the impact of the Jews on the culture of modern times.

Dr. Sachar, author of several books, is graduate of Swarthmore College and earned the master's and doctorate at Harvard University. He has taught, studied, and lived in the Middle East, and in 1961 on behalf of Brandeis University founded the Hiatt Institute in Jerusalem.

Through visiting scholars and artists,


ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

the program is designed to broaden the understanding of the distinctive nature of Judaic contributions, according to Dr. Harry Lyons, dean emeritus of the School of Dentistry and now special assistant in fund raising at VCU.

"The tremendous cultural contributions of the Jewish people over thousands of years is generally unknown by the public," Dr. Lyons noted. "I feel that a major university should present offerings in Judaic culture as an opportunity for students in all segments of society to broaden their understanding. Behind this is the belief that if people understand each other and have knowledge of their cultures, they will appreciate each other more warmly as fellow human beings, and not as strangers to be feared," he added.

Dr. Thomas O. Hall, chairman of the Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies, is chairman of the committee on the Judaic Culture Series. Dr. Hall stressed that the programs will be geared to the cultural rather than religious aspects of Judaism.

"We would like to dispel the idea that Judaism is basically a religion, because it's not . . . it's a culture."

Next year, the committee hopes to bring several scholars in art, performing arts, and music to the university. Ultimately, Dr. Lyons also envisions the establishment of an endowed professorship in Judaic culture. 

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Plans are made for the annual meeting of the Hospital Administration Alumni Association to be held in Chicago at McCormick Place on Monday, August 12, 1974, at 12:30 p.m. in the Olive-Harvey Room. The annual meeting is held in conjunction with the American Health Congress. Hopefully as many alumni will plan to attend as possible. Friends and guests are welcome. Advanced registration must be made if you plan to eat lunch with alumni due to the arrangements that must be made at McCormick Place.

Brief reports of alumni activities for the past year will be given. Committee activities along with a treasurer's report will also be given. A special report of the Charles P. Cardwell, Jr. Lecture will be given concerning the success of the first two lectures and the upcoming third lecture planned for February 1975.

The endowment in support of the lectureship project is off to a very good start. We need total support from all alumni and hopefully by the end of 1974 a response by contribution of pledge will have been received from all. The goal for the endowment is \$30,000 for total support for the future. We wish to reach this goal no later than August 1977. Hopefully this goal will be reached sooner so as to devote our efforts on other worthwhile matters. Suggested alumni pledge and contribution is \$150 each over the three-year period.

The alumni association is working very closely with the school faculty. Any alumnus who wishes to make some suggestions concerning the school program should feel free to do so through the association. A brief report will be given at the annual meeting concerning the present program as well as ideas for the future.

A new slate of alumni officers and executive committee will be presented at the annual meeting of the association. New committee appointments will be made. It would be helpful if alumni would express interest of their participation in active alumni committee activities. We wish to involve all we can but are very conscious of geographical conveniences when it comes to meeting in an active manner.

A suggestion has been made concerning the organizational gathering of alumni at the Southeastern Hospital Conference on an annual basis. This meeting involves a large number of states and our organization has grown in size that it may be worthwhile to have a gathering in an effort to communicate and contact more of our group. Your comments concerning this would be of assistance.

I wish to express to each alumnus who has supported me during this year as president of your association my sincere appreciation. I could not have functioned without many of you to assist me. The faculty at the school has been excellent in assisting me in every way. My sincere thanks to each of them. Those who have served as officers under me as well as committee chairmen and committeemen have done an outstanding job which I am sure all of us appreciate very much.

James L. Dunn, director of alumni activities at the university, has been outstanding in his assistance to the hospital administration association. We all appreciate his guidance and help.

Hope to see as many of you in Chicago as possible.

Amos Tinnell

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

This has been a busy year for the alumni association. New officers for 1974-76 are as follows: Wilda M. Ferguson, president; H. Click Smith, vice-president; Linda A. Absher, secretary; Delores C. Barbee, treasurer.

The newly elected board members for the period of 1974-76 are as follows: Sharon E. Jones, Roger R. Desrosiers, James R. Gholson, Roberta F. Telfair, Elmer T. Seay, Harriet W. Gwathmey, Rene S. Talbert, and Roland D. Cunningham. Shirley M. Goodall, H. Paul Baxter, Robert F. McCrerey, and Suzanne Fleming will remain for 1974-75.

On June 7, 1974, a testimonial luncheon in Jeffersonian style was held at the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond, Virginia, honoring Dr. George Todd Kalif, former dean of the School of Social Work and institutions and workshops director. Many alumni attended to pay tribute to an outstanding educator in the field of social work. Effective July 1, 1974, Dr. Kalif retired. The alumni association sends best wishes to him.

The annual meeting held in June was an international covered dish supper. The new officers were introduced and everyone enjoyed the delicious dishes and seeing old acquaintances.

The association is beginning to make program plans for the upcoming year. As they are formulated, we will keep you informed.

Suzanne Fleming

NURSING SECTION

Well, it's time for a message from me again.

Thanks to the efforts of Betty Ringley and the members of the bylaws committee, the bylaws were passed at the annual meeting held on June 1, 1974. I must say I could not be more pleased. Although I thank Betty and the members of her committee, please know that there are many other members who have

worked just as hard behind the scenes to bring about this change.

Dr. Jean Hayter, professor of medical surgical nursing at the University of Kentucky, received the Outstanding Alumni Award. Miss Elizabeth Ryan had the pleasure of presenting the award to Jean. It was a very moving time for me because these two ladies inspired me to become a teacher in nursing.

Freda Centor, chairman of the nominating committee, will be calling members to have them volunteer to serve the organization. I know everyone is very busy, however, accept one more responsibility and run for an office in Nursing Alumni Association.

Dean Yingling's father, Paul M. Yingling, died on June 25. I know each member of the nursing alumni joins me in expressing deepest sympathy at her loss.

At the annual meeting I learned that one of our past chairmen and strongest supporters of the Nursing Alumni, Inez Goldsby, has been very ill for an extended period of time. Inez is up and about again, but she has had a very rough time for the past six months. We are so sorry you've been so ill, Inez.

Barbara Limondri dropped by to see me a few days ago. She is really enjoying her position on the faculty of the School of Nursing at West Virginia University.

Pam Kavanaugh Doughlas has agreed to accept a teaching position with the MCV/VCU School of Nursing. I'm very pleased to have her join the Psychiatric-Mental Health Nursing faculty.

Linda Pearson, clinical specialist in psychiatric nursing here at MCV/VCU, has decided she would like to undertake the clinical teaching of a group of students. We are so happy to work with Linda in still another creative way.

A social hour of MCV/VCU nursing alumni is being planned in Arlington. Please watch the quarterly for further announcements.

Anna Mae Fowler

VCU (ACADEMIC DIVISION)

The summer months have rapidly passed by, and the Virginia Commonwealth University Alumni Association (Academic Division) has not been enjoying lazy days. Members of the board of directors have been involved in committee work and planning sessions for fall 1974.

At the last meeting of the board of directors, a committee on awards was appointed. Chaired by Eleanor M. Talcott, the other members are Susan S. Garter and David P. Hurdle. The association has, for a number of years, presented annually the Alumni Award to the outstanding member of the graduating class. Additionally, it has recognized outstanding achievement among the faculty by presenting the Alumni Faculty Award. Recognizing that the association should honor those who serve the university as well as those who distinguish themselves in careers or other activities, this committee is seeking appropriate ways in which to honor individuals.

The board of directors continues its dedication to the university and its commitment to serving the needs of VCU in every possible way. Working closely with the Alumni Activities Office staff, I feel we can accomplish many mutually shared goals. Foremost in our interest is to assist VCU in all ways possible and at the same time serve the needs of those who studied at the university. Great numbers of alumni are served through the Alumni Activities Office. Should you need assistance in resolving a problem at the university, this is where you, an alumnus, will find help.

This office will provide you direction and information about your rapidly growing and changing alma mater. Your ideas, suggestions, and comments are always sincerely appreciated.

Charles B. McFee, Jr.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO...

'13

Glenn B. Updike, Sr. (pharmacy '13), a pharmacist for over 60 years, was honored in Danville, Va., by the Southside Virginia Pharmaceutical Association. On hand to recognize Updike's career and civic involvement were Gov. Mills E. Godwin, Jr., and Fifth District Rep. W. C. Daniel.

'44

Roy T. Parker (medicine '44) has been named president-elect of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Dr. Parker is an F. Bayard Carter Professor and chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Duke University Medical Center in Durham, N.C.

'48

Robert Irby (medicine '48) has been named 1974 campaign chairman for the Richmond Tri-City Branch of the Arthritis Foundation. Dr. Irby is on the faculty of the MCV Campus.

'49

Shirley T. Downs (psychology '49) has been elected to the board of directors of the American Personnel and Guidance Association at its annual meeting in New Orleans. Downs is assistant to the deans and educational counselor in the School of Nursing at MCV/VCU.

'54

Bryan L. Clark, Jr. (business '54) is commanding officer of the Navy Regional Finance Center at Great Lakes, Ill. He is married to the former Elizabeth Katherine Giesecke (accounting '55).

Marion N. Hormachea (recreation '54) has been named a Fellow by the Virginia Recreation and Parks Society. Hormachea is an associate professor in the Department of Recreation at VCU.

'56

Patricia R. Perkinson (sociology '46, M.S. psychology '56) has been appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth. Perkinson handled press relations for Gov. Mills E. Godwin during his campaign in 1965 and again in the recent campaign, and she was his administrative assistant for public relations from 1966 to 1970.

'58

Tuck Davis (communication arts/design '58), art director for the Photo Graphics Shop, Inc., in Richmond has won two awards for letterhead designs. Both designs employed embossing as a major feature with one award for stationery and the other for letterhead.

'59

W. Donald Ambrose (music education '59) recently participated in the First Baptist Church spring revival as song leader in Pulaski, Va.

'63

W. George Buchanan (pharmacy '63) has been appointed to serve on the Kenbridge Board of Fidelity National Bank. Buchanan is a partner in Smith Drug in Kenbridge, Va.

'64

George R. Sharwell (M.S. social work '64) has been awarded the degree of Juris Doctor by the University of South Carolina Law School.

'65

Emmet Gowin, II (communication arts/design '65) has been awarded a John Simon Guggenheim fellowship for photography which will be used to photograph Peru and Ireland. Gowin is a lecturer in visual arts at Princeton University.

Arthur F. Jensen (psychology '65) was the Lenten speaker for a luncheon at the Colonial Heights (Va.) Presbyterian Church. Jensen is pastor of Rivermont Presbyterian Church in Hopewell, Va.

Richard A. Nelson (business '65) has been promoted to vice-president of marketing at Systems Engineering Corporation, a Richmond Corporation affiliate. Nelson has been with SEC since 1972.

'66

John B. Curry, II (business '66) has been elected president of the Memphis State University School of Law Student Bar Association. Curry is currently a law student at Memphis State.

David L. King (advertising '66) has been named treasurer and administrative officer of MARCOA Direct Advertising, Inc., in Chicago. King was formerly an account executive with McCann-Erickson Advertising in Chicago.

Barry V. Kirkpatrick (medicine '66) has been elected to fellowship in the American Academy of Pediatrics. Dr. Kirkpatrick is on the faculty on the MCV Campus.

'67

E. Brooks Bowen (accounting '67) has been named vice-president and personnel director of Thalhimers Brothers, Inc., in Richmond. Bowen joined Thalhimers in 1968 as training director.

David Helsel (dentistry '67), who practices dentistry in White Stone, Va., has opened a second office in Mathews in the building of Dr. William A. Sadler (medicine '44).

Harvey Jacobsen (applied music '67), concert pianist, recently gave a concert at Chrysler Museum Auditorium in Norfolk. Jacobsen is presently studying for his doctor of musical arts degree in performance at the University of Maryland.

William F. Merchant (pharmacy '67) has opened the W. F. Merchant Pharmaceutical Co. in Warrenton, Va. Merchant is a pharmacist at The Plains (Va.) pharmacy.

Ernest N. Mistr (medicine '67) has been elected to fellowship in the American Academy of Pediatrics.

'68

Robert E. Purvis (M.F.A. fine arts '68) recently had a painting and sculpture exhibit at Bridgewater (Va.) College. Purvis is on the art department faculty at Bridgewater College.

'70

James W. Crawford (sociology '70) and his wife, Leigh, recently opened a bookstore, Blue Mountain Books, in Harrisonburg, Va.

Etta Edwards (painting/printmaking '70) recently had a drawing and painting exhibit at the Fredericksburg (Va.) Gallery of Art. Edwards is vice-president of the Richmond Artist Association.

Esther Leiper Estabrooks (English '70), teaching grades six through twelve in four different schools, holds the position of Poet-in-the-Schools for Putnam County, Tn.

William M. George (business administration '70) was presented the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal at Bitburg Air Base in Germany. George is an F-4 Phantom weapon systems officer and earned the medals for missions over North Vietnam.

Ronda Kruger Green (sociology '70) is now audio-visual production specialist for the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., in Washington, D.C.

William S. Nelson, Jr. (communication arts/design '70) has contributed art works to the Auction Action which benefits local Public Television and promotes art in the area. Nelson, a free-lance artist, has been awarded a "silver award" from the Outside New York Commercial Art Show, an award of merit from the New York Art Director's Club, as well as other awards.

A. Daniel Thomas, Jr. (communication arts/design '70), art director for Brand-Edmonds-Bolio advertising agency in Richmond, was first place winner for his advertising entry in the 1974 competition of the American Advertising Federation.

'71

Paul D. Foster, Jr. (business management '71) has been appointed sales representative for the Boise Cascade Manufactured Housing/Eastern Division, manufacturers of Kingsberry Homes. Foster was formerly sectional sales specialist for the northern market area.

Ross F. Gale (dentistry '71) is joining the dental practice of Dr. John A. Hodge in Mineral, Va. Dr. Gale recently completed an overseas assignment in Japan with the Army.

C. Monty Harris (history/social science education '71) has been appointed by the Blue Ridge chapter of multiple sclerosis as campaign chairman for Winchester and Frederick County, Va. Harris is a self-employed general contractor.

Elizabeth A. Moyer (M.S. occupational therapy '71) has been promoted to chief of the occupational

therapy department, Marcy State Hospital, N.Y. Moyer was recently elected as vice-president of the New York Occupational Therapy Association.

William Thompson III (accounting '71), formerly account manager for Ethyl Corp., has been named president of the Spotless Co. in Richmond.

'72

Susan J. Francisco (journalism '72) has been promoted to associate for institutional studies at Rider College in Trenton, N.J. Prior to this, Francisco was assistant registrar.

Anne K. Kniceley (elementary education '72) has been named Outstanding Young Educator by the King George Jaycees. Kniceley is a first grade teacher at King George (Va.) Elementary School.

Paul F. Wheeler, Jr. (pharmacy '72), junior in the School of Dentistry, has been elected vice-president of the student council on the MCV Campus of VCU.

'73

David A. Lough (marketing '73) has been awarded silver wings at Columbus Air Force Base, Miss., upon graduating from U.S. Air Force pilot training. Lough is a second lieutenant.

Larry Verbit (theatre '73) served as tour director for a state and federally funded humanities presentation throughout Florida while completing course work toward an M.F.A. in arts administration at Florida State University. He has worked throughout the summer in Vermont as manager of the Quechee Playhouse and in September assumes duties as assistant to the managing director of the Asolo State Theatre in Sarasota, Fla.

'74

Elizabeth P. Bernard (business education '74) has received the National Business Education Association Award for Outstanding Achievement in Business Education.

Stephen R. Puckett (mass communications '74) has joined Burford & Robinson Advertising, Inc., Richmond, as an account executive.

Brenda P. Sahli (applied science '64, M.S. pharmaceutical chemistry '67, Ph.D. pharmaceutical chemistry '74) is employed as a research chemist with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, textile fibers department, Richmond.





GREECE

November 2-10, 1974

Eight days and seven nights with delux accommodations in romantic and historic Athens. Included in your tour package:



Continental breakfast daily
Gourmet dinner each evening
Acropolis tour
Athens Museum tour
All gratuities to bellmen, chambermaids, and doormen
Experience escorts/hotel hospitality desk

Also available are diversified, low cost optional tours:



ATHENS BY NIGHT: Dinner at a Greek Tavern in Plaka followed by visit to a night club with floorshow of folklorik and Syrtaki dances.

SOUNION: Traveling to Cape Sounion dominated by the Temple of Poseidon overlooking the Aegean Sea.

DELPHI: Full day trip back in time to the seventh century B.C. when Delphi reached its peak of influence and Greek colonies extended from Asia to Italy.

CRUISE: Visiting the islands of Aegina, Porps, and Hydra.

ARGOLIS: One day trip via the new coastal road to the Corinth Canal to Mycenae, Nauplia, and Epidaurus.

Dulles departures. For additional information, contact the VCU Alumni Activities Office.



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